



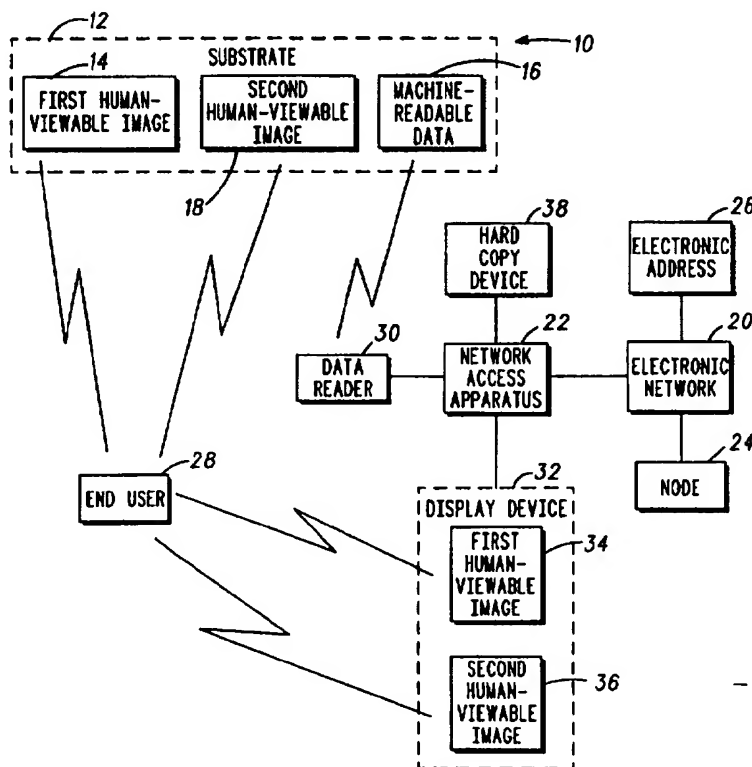
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(54) Title: METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR PROVIDING A RESOURCE IN AN ELECTRONIC NETWORK

(57) Abstract

A method of providing a resource in an electronic network (20) which includes receiving a signal associated with machine-readable data (16) read from a network navigation device (10). The network navigation device (10) has a human-viewable image (14). The method further includes identifying the resource based upon the signal, and communicating content of the resource. The method can be performed by a node (24) of the electronic network (20).



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0 METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR PROVIDING A
 RESOURCE IN AN ELECTRONIC NETWORK

 Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to methods and
 systems for providing a resource in an electronic
 network.

 Background of the Invention

10 The introductory chapter of Discover the World Wide
 Web with Your Sportster, Second Edition, provides a
 commentary on the present state of the Internet and the
 World Wide Web. In this reference, it is stated that
15 the Internet is in need of an application which will
 transform the "much-hyped but difficult-to-use linking
 of computers around the world to being a highly
 informative, highly usable database and communications
 tool." It is further stated that the various available
20 Web browsers (e.g. Mosaic and Netscape Navigator) all
 have difficulties and limitations which make them
 insufficient to handle the complexity of the Internet.

 Part of the problem is in the complexity of
 addressing a resource on the World Wide Web. The World
25 Wide Web uses an addressing system known as a URL
 (Uniform Resource Locator) that defines the location of
 a resource on the Internet. URLs are comprised of up to
 four parts: a protocol, a domain name, a path, and a
 filename. The combination of these four parts can
30 produce a complex address for a resource. For example,
 the address for information on two-way pagers on the
 Motorola home page is:
 http://www.mot.com/MIMS/MSPG/Products

0 /Two-way/tango/desc.html.

Another part of the problem is in the rapid increase of the number of entities and the number of resources on the World Wide Web. Many entities are finding that domain names which they desire are already reserved. As a result, some entities have to purchase their desired domain name from another holder, or have to reserve a less than desirable domain name. Further, as the number of resources increases, newly-formed URLs become less intuitive and greater in length.

10 Resolving the problem of address complexity becomes even more important as various companies propose Internet navigation systems for the masses. Accordingly, there is a need for an improved method and system for providing a resource in an electronic network.

Brief Description of the Drawings

20 The invention is pointed out with particularity in the appended claims. However, other features of the invention will become more apparent and the invention may be best understood by referring to the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

25 FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a network navigation device in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an illustration of a first embodiment of a network navigation device in accordance with the present invention;

30

5 FIG. 3 is an illustration of an example display on a display device upon receiving a resource using the network navigation device of FIG. 2;

 FIG. 4 is an illustration of a second embodiment of a network navigation device in accordance with the
10 present invention;

 FIG. 5 illustrates a third embodiment of a network navigation device in accordance with the present invention;

 FIG. 6 illustrates a fourth embodiment of a network
15 navigation device in accordance with the present invention;

 FIG. 7 illustrates a fifth embodiment of a network navigation device in accordance with the present invention;

20 FIG. 8 illustrates an example of a network access apparatus and examples of various data readers for reading machine-readable data from a network navigation device;

 FIG. 9 is a flow chart of an embodiment of a method
25 of linking to an electronic address in an electronic network;

 FIG. 10 is a flow chart of a method of providing a resource to an end user in an electronic network;

 FIG. 11 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a
30 node for providing a resource to an end user in an electronic network;

 FIG. 12 is an illustration of a sixth embodiment of a network navigation device in accordance with the present invention; and

5 FIG. 13 is an illustration of the sixth embodiment in a folded state.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

10 Embodiments of the present invention advantageously provide methods and systems for automatically linking a user to a resource in an electronic network using a network navigation device. The device includes a human-viewable image intuitively associated with the resource
15 and machine-readable data for navigating to the electronic address. A user accesses the resource by reading the machine-readable data using a data reader rather than by typing an electronic address. As a result, the addressing format and the address itself
20 become more transparent to the user. Consequently, the problem of address complexity is addressed and the criticality of reserving desired domain names is reduced.

 The device is well-suited for utilization by the
25 masses to navigate to desired locations on the Internet and the World Wide Web. Additionally, a usage parameter associated with the network navigation device can be monitored so that a predetermined measure of use is provided. Consequently, embodiments of the present
30 invention are well suited for limited, prepaid use.

 FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a network navigation device 10 in accordance with the present invention. The network navigation device 10 comprises a substrate 12, a first human-viewable image
35 14 supported by the substrate 12, and machine-readable

5 data 16 supported by the substrate 12. Optionally, the network navigation device further comprises a second human-viewable image 18 supported by the substrate 12.

The first human-viewable image 14 is indicative of a resource in an electronic network 20. The second
10 human-viewable image 18 is indicative of a service which provides the resource to a network access apparatus 22 via the electronic network 20. The machine-readable data 16 provides data which identifies the resource to the service.

15 The service which provides the resource to an end user 28 is provided by a node 24 in the electronic network 20. In general, the resource can be locally present at the node 24 or can be at another electronic address 26 in the electronic network 20. Further, the
20 node 24 can include a mirror server to provide resources found elsewhere on the electronic network 20.

Although embodiments of the present invention can be advantageously utilized for any electronic network having an electronic addressing scheme for identifying
25 servers and information contained therein, of particular interest are embodiments of the present invention where the electronic network 20 includes the Internet, the World Wide Web, or an intranet. In this case, the machine-readable data 16 can include at least a portion
30 of a URL or an IP (Internet Protocol) address to identify the resource. Alternatively, the machine-readable data 16 can include a code from which the node 24 identifies the resource.

Preferably, the substrate 12 is formed by a
35 substantially flat piece of material. Examples of

5 materials which can be utilized to form the substrate 12
include, but are not limited to, dielectric materials
such as paper, cardboard, and plastic, and substantially
nonmagnetic materials. Preferably, the material and its
thickness are selected so that the substrate 12 is
10 stiff, yet flexible. It is noted that, in general, the
substrate 12 need not be homogeneous, i.e. more than two
materials can be utilized to form the substrate 12.

It is also preferred that the substrate 12 be
shaped and sized to facilitate ease in handling by
15 individuals, such as the end user 28. For this purpose,
the substrate 12 can be card-shaped. For example, the
substrate 12 can have the size of a business card, a
credit card, an index card, a trading card (e.g. a
baseball card), or a playing card (e.g. from a deck of
20 playing cards). In other embodiments, the substrate 12
includes a page in a book, a magazine, a newspaper, or
other printed publication. In general, the substrate 12
can have various shapes, such as rectangular, circular,
oval, or polygonal shapes, and can have various sizes.

25 It is further noted that the substrate 12 can be
folded or attached to a page which is folded. As a
result, the network navigation device 10 can assume two
profiles: (i) an unfolded profile which provides surface
areas for supporting all of the machine-readable data
30 16, the human-viewable images 14 and 18, and additional
information; and (ii) a smaller, folded profile which
provides smaller externally-accessible surfaces for
supporting a subset of the above-described information.

The human-viewable images 14 and 18 can be
35 supported by the substrate 12 in a variety of ways. In

5 one embodiment, the human-viewable images 14 and 18 are printed directly onto the substrate 12. In another embodiment, the human-viewable images 14 and 18 are printed onto a second substrate for affixing or adhering to a surface of the substrate 12. Here, for example, 10 the second substrate can have an adhesive backing for affixing the human-viewable images 14 and 18 to the substrate 12. As another alternative, the human-viewable images 14 and 18 can be contained (e.g. sandwiched) within the substrate 12.

15 The first human-viewable image 14 can include textual information and/or graphical information which provides an intuitive and/or understandable representation of the resource. As an example, to provide a network navigation device for the Motorola Web 20 page on two-way pagers, the human-viewable image 14 can include textual information such as "Motorola" and/or "Two-Way Pagers", graphical information such as an image or an illustration of a Motorola two-way pager, or a combination of textual information and graphical 25 information. Such a human-viewable image is more intuitive and more understandable to the end user 28 than an electronic address having the form of <http://www.mot.com/MIMS/MSPG/Products/Two-way/tango/desc.html>.

30 The second human-viewable image 18 can include textual information and/or graphical information which indicates to the end user 28 which service is providing the resource. For example, the second human-viewable image 18 can include textual information such as 35 "Brought to you by" and the name of the service,

5 graphical information such as a logo for the service, or
a combination of textual information and graphical
information.

Generally, the second human-viewable image 18 can
indicate any combination of: a client routine (e.g. an
10 Internet browser routine) which is utilized to display
the resource, a network provider (e.g. an Internet
service provider) which connects the network access
apparatus 22 to the electronic network 20, and a service
which provides a link to the resource.

15 The machine-readable data 16 can be supported by
the substrate 12 in a variety of ways. In embodiments
where the machine-readable data 16 includes printed
data, the machine-readable data 16 can be printed
directly onto the substrate 12, printed onto a second
20 substrate for affixing or adhering to a surface of the
substrate 12, or can be contained within the substrate
12. In these embodiments, the printed data can include
a bar code, such as a one-dimensional or a two-
dimensional bar code, representative of the navigation
25 instructions. Examples of one-dimensional bar codes
include, but are not limited to, 3 of 9, UPC-A, Code
128, Codabar, MSI, Extended 3 of 9, Code 93, Extended
Code 93, Industrial 2 of 5, Standard 2 of 5, Code 11,
and UCC/EAN-128. Examples of two-dimensional bar codes
30 include, but are not limited to, Data Matrix and PDF417.

Typically, the printed data is not readily
interpretable or not readily discernible by the end user
28. For example, although a human may be specially
trained to mentally decode a bar code, such a code is
35 practically indiscernible by most humans. Further, the _

5 printed data can be either visible or invisible to the end user 28.

In embodiments where the machine-readable data 16 includes magnetically-stored data, the machine-readable data 16 can be: (i) stored directly onto a portion of
10 the substrate 12 having a magnetic storage medium; (ii) stored onto a magnetic storage medium for affixing to the substrate 12; or (iii) stored onto a magnetic storage medium contained (e.g. sandwiched) within the substrate 12.

15 In embodiments where the machine-readable data 16 includes electronically-stored data, the machine-readable data 16 can be stored in a memory device integrated with the substrate 12. In these embodiments, the electronically-stored data can be externally
20 accessed via an interface integrated with the network navigation device 10, or via a transmitter integrated with the network navigation device 10.

The machine-readable data 16 is communicated to the network access apparatus 22 by a data reader 30. The
25 form of the data reader 30 is dependent upon the form of the machine-readable data 16. For printed data, the data reader 30 can include an optical imaging reader such as a scanning wand, a linear CCD (charge coupled device) reader, or a two-dimensional CCD reader. For
30 magnetically-stored data the data reader 30 can include a magnetic read head, such as those within a magnetic stripe reader. For electronically-stored data, the data reader 30 can include an electronic interface or a receiver.

10

5 Generally, the machine-readable data 16 can include instructions which directs the network access apparatus 24 to execute any combination of: a predetermined client routine (e.g. a predetermined Internet browser routine),
10 a predetermined network provider access routine (e.g. dialing and login on to a predetermined service provider), and navigation instructions for automatically linking the network access apparatus 22 to the electronic address 26 via the electronic network 20.

15 The network access apparatus 22 can have a variety of forms, including but not limited to, a general purpose computer, a network computer, a network television, an internet television, and a portable wireless device. A display device 32, such as a monitor or a television, is coupled to the network access
20 apparatus 24 to communicate visual content of the resource upon linking to the electronic address 20. To reinforce the intuitive association between the network navigation device 10 and the resource, a first image 34 viewable on the display device 32 upon linking to the
25 resource is similar to (or can be equivalent to) at least a portion of the first human-viewable image 14. To reinforce the intuitive association between the network navigation device 10 and the service which provides the resource, a second image 36 viewable on the
30 display device 32 is similar to (or can be equivalent to) at least a portion of the second human-viewable image 18.

 The network access apparatus 22 can communicate with a hard copy device 38 to provide a hard copy
35 representation of an experience provided by the network _

5 navigation device 10. The hard copy device 38 can have a variety of forms, including but not limited to, a printer, a laser printer, an ink jet printer, a thermal printer, and a plotter.

10 The hard copy representation allows the end user 28 to retrace his/her experience or navigation session initiated by the network navigation device 10. The hard copy representation can include at least a portion of the content from one or more resources accessed during the experience. Here, for example, the hard copy
15 representation can include a plurality of images in a gallery form which summarize the experience.

Alternatively, or in addition thereto, the hard copy representation can include a map which summarizes the electronic addresses visited during the experience.
20 If desired, the hard copy device 38 can print the hard copy representation onto the substrate 12, or onto another substrate which can be attached to the substrate 12. As a result, a souvenir of the navigation session is physically linked to the network navigation device 10
25 which initiated the navigation session.

FIG. 2 and FIGS. 4 to 7 illustrate various examples of embodiments of the network navigation device 10. It is noted that the teachings herein can be interchanged and combined among the various examples to form
30 additional embodiments.

FIG. 2 is an illustration of a first embodiment of a network navigation device in accordance with the present invention. The network navigation device includes a substrate 40 which supports a first human-

5 viewable image 42, a second human-viewable image 44, and machine-readable data 46.

The first human-viewable image 42 includes information which indicates to an end user that the network navigation device can be utilized to link to a
10 resource from or about Motorola, Inc. For this purpose, included in the human-viewable image 42 are textual information such as "Motorola" and the "What you never thought possible" trademark, and graphical information such as the Motorola logo 48.

15 The second human-viewable image 44 includes a logo which identifies a service which provides the resource to the end user. In this embodiment, the logo identifies a linking service provided at a node (such as the node 24 in FIG. 1) on the World Wide Web.

20 The machine-readable data 46 includes a bar code representation of a first URL for the node which provides the linking service (in particular, <http://link.node/>), and a second URL for the Motorola home page on the World Wide Web (in particular,
25 <http://mot.com>). It is noted that the URL of <http://link.node/> is a fictitious URL, and is utilized for purposes of illustration only.

The first URL provides a navigation instruction for automatically linking the network access apparatus 22 to
30 the node 24 via the electronic network 20. The second URL is utilized to link the node 24 to the Motorola home page (for example, at the electronic address 26) via the electronic network 20. The node 24 receives content from the Motorola home page upon linking thereto. The

5 content is transferred from the node 24 to the network access apparatus 22 via the electronic network 20.

Optionally, the content delivered to the network access apparatus 22 can be modified at the node 24 to include an image corresponding to at least a portion of
10 the second human-viewable image 44. Here, for example, the content can be modified to include an image of the logo for the linking service.

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 2, the substrate 40 has the size of a business card (3.5 inches
15 by 2 inches). Preferably, the substrate 40 is formed entirely of a dielectric and/or nonmagnetic material such as paper, cardboard, or plastic. These materials are advantageous for producing a network navigation device which is inexpensive, and hence, can be disposed
20 after use.

The human-viewable images 42 and 44 and the machine-readable data 46 can be printed directly onto the substrate 40. Alternatively, the human-viewable images 42 and 44 and the machine-readable data 46 can be
25 printed onto a second substrate, which is thereafter affixed to the substrate 40.

FIG. 3 is an illustration of an example display on the display device 32 upon receiving the resource using the network navigation device of FIG. 2. The display
30 includes content 50 from the resource, which includes an image 51 corresponding to the first human-viewable image 42. The display further includes content 52 added by the linking service. The content 52 includes an image 53 corresponding to the second human-viewable image 44.

5 FIG. 4 is an illustration of a second embodiment of
a network navigation device in accordance with the
present invention. The network navigation device
includes a substrate 54 which can be similarly sized and
shaped, and formed of a similar material as the
10 substrate 40 in FIG. 2. The substrate 54 supports
machine-readable data 56 which provides a bar code
representation of an IP address for the node providing a
linking service node (in particular, a fictitious IP
address of 256.256.256.256) and an IP address of the
15 Discovery Channel's home page on the World Wide Web (in
particular, 204.132.253.102).

The substrate 54 supports a first human-viewable
image 58 which intuitively conveys to a user that the
network navigation device is for linking to Discovery
20 Channel Online. To reinforce the association between
the network navigation device and the resource, the
first human-viewable image 58 corresponds to an image
which is viewable in the content of the Discovery
Channel home page.

25 The substrate 54 also supports a second human-
viewable image 59 which indicates the linking service
which links the end user to the resource. As in the
embodiment of FIG. 2, the second human-viewable image 59
includes a logo for the linking service.

30 The use of a printed image and printed data on a
paper or cardboard substrate, such as in FIGS. 2 and 4,
provides a number of advantages. A first advantage is
that the resulting network navigation device can be
produced inexpensively for wide distribution. For
35 example, these network navigation devices can be: (i) _

5 included as inserts in magazines, newspapers, or other
publications; (ii) stacked into decks and packaged for
distribution by mail or for marketing in stores; and/or
(iii) distributed as one distributes business cards. A
second advantage is that a user can rapidly thumb
10 through a number of network navigation devices to find
network resources of interest by viewing the image on
each network navigation device. In addition, the
network navigation devices can be collected and traded
in a manner similar to trading cards.

15 In addition, the use of a printed image and printed
data allows for network navigation devices to be formed
on pages of a book, magazine, newspaper, or other
publication. In general, each page can define a single
network navigation device, or can define a plurality of
20 network navigation devices. If desired, a page defining
a plurality of network navigation devices can be
perforated to allow for separation into individual
network navigation devices.

In one application, the printed image can include a
25 figure in a book or the like. Here, the printed data
may be utilized to link a user to a resource having
information associated with the figure. If desired, the
printed data can be included in a caption for the
figure. In another application, a plurality of pages of
30 network navigation devices are assembled to form a
directory of resources in an electronic network.

Although the embodiments of FIGS. 2 and 4
illustrate a single printed code on the network
navigation device, it is noted that separate printed

-

5 codes can be utilized for each of the various types of information stored on a network navigation device.

FIG. 5 illustrates a third embodiment of a network navigation device in accordance with the present invention. The network navigation device includes a
10 PCMCIA memory card 60 having stored therein machine-readable data representative of navigation instructions for linking to a resource. The PCMCIA memory card 60 has a PCMCIA interface 62 for communicating the machine-readable data to a data reader with a mating PCMCIA
15 interface.

The PCMCIA memory card 60 supports a first externally-viewable image 64 and a second externally-viewable image 66 at an exterior surface 68. Hence, the substrate 12 as described earlier includes a portion of
20 the housing of the PCMCIA memory card 60.

In this example, the first externally-viewable image 64 includes an image of a Tango™ two-way pager available from Motorola. The second externally-viewable image 66 includes a logo of a service provider, such as
25 an internet service provider, through which access to the electronic network 20 is provided.

Machine-readable data in memory card 60 includes instructions for connecting to the internet service provider. The instructions for connecting can include,
30 for example, a telecommunication number (such as a phone number) which is to be dialed to access the internet service provider. The machine-readable data can further include a code, such as a password, for authentication by the internet service provider. Based upon the code,
35 access to the resource is either allowed, limited, or

5 inhibited. Further, the code can be utilized by the internet service provider to uniquely identify the network navigation device.

In addition, the machine-readable data includes a representation of the URL for information on the Tango two-way pager on the World Wide Web, which is
10 <http://www.mot.com/MIMS/MSPG/Products/Two-way/tango/>. The internet service provider utilizes the URL to link the end user 28 to the resource to receive information on the Tango™ two-way pager.

15 FIG. 6 illustrates a fourth embodiment of a network navigation device in accordance with the present invention. The network navigation device includes a substrate 70 which supports a magnetic storage medium 72. In the example of FIG. 6, the magnetic storage medium 72 has the form of a magnetic stripe, although
20 alternative forms can be utilized. The magnetic storage medium 72 stores machine-readable data providing navigation instructions for linking to a resource. The machine-readable data is communicated to a data reader
25 having a magnetic reading head, such as a magnetic stripe reader.

The substrate 70 supports a human-viewable image 74 indicative of a resource for Motorola's BitSURFR™ modems. Accordingly, the magnetic storage medium 72 can
30 store a representation of the URL for obtaining information on Motorola's BitSURFR™ modems, which is http://www.mot.com/MIMS/ISG/Products/bit-surfr_pro/.

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 6, the substrate 70 has the size of a credit card (3.375 inches
35 by 2.25 inches). Preferably, the substrate 70 is formed _

5 entirely of a dielectric and/or nonmagnetic material such as paper, cardboard, or plastic. Here, the only magnetic material in the network navigation device is within the magnetic storage medium 72.

FIG. 7 illustrates a fifth embodiment of a network
10 navigation device in accordance with the present invention. The network navigation device includes a radio frequency tag 80 containing navigation instructions for accessing a resource. The radio frequency tag 80 includes a memory containing data
15 representative of the navigation instructions, and a transmitter which transmits a signal representative of the data for external reception. The memory can be either read-only or read-write. In general, the radio frequency tag 80 can be either active (i.e. having an
20 internal battery for powering its circuits) or passive (i.e. powering its circuits using externally-generated power).

Various commercially-available radio frequency tags can be utilized for the radio frequency tag 80,
25 including but not limited to, tags produced by Indala Corporation and the MicroStamp RIC (Remote Intelligent Communication) tags available from Micron Communications, Inc. Illustrated in FIG. 7 is a network navigation device based on the MicroStamp RIC unit,
30 which is postage-stamp sized (1.25 inches by 1.25 inches).

A human-viewable image 82 is supported by an exterior surface of the radio frequency tag 80. Hence, the substrate as described earlier includes a portion of
35 the housing of the radio frequency tag 80. In this

5 example, the human-viewable image 82 includes the
Motorola logo, which indicates that the navigation
instructions will link a user a resource which provides
information about Motorola, Inc.

10 In this embodiment, the machine-readable data
includes an electronic address for linking to a node
(such as the node 24 in FIG. 1), and a code which
identifies the resource to the node. The code may be
used so that the electronic address for the resource is
concealed from end users. The node converts the code to
15 an electronic address for the resource, links to the
electronic address, and communicates a content of the
resource to the end user 28.

20 The machine-readable data further includes an
instruction which initiates the execution of a
predetermined Web browser for displaying the content of
the resource. A logo for the predetermined Web browser
is included in a second human-viewable image 84
supported by the exterior surface of the radio frequency
tag 80.

25 FIG. 8 illustrates an example of a network access
apparatus 22 and examples of various data readers for
reading machine-readable data from a network navigation
device. In this example, the network access apparatus
includes a personal computer 90 having an input
30 interface, such as a keyboard 92, and a display device,
such as a monitor 94, coupled thereto.

35 The personal computer 90 communicates with an
electronic network via a line 96, which can include a
telephone line, an ISDN line, a cable television line, a
fiber optic line, a computer network line, or the like.

20

5 Alternatively, the personal computer 90 can wirelessly communicate with the electronic network 20. Based on the mode of communication with the electronic network 20, the personal computer 90 can include a modem and/or a transceiver to communicate with the electronic network
10 20. The electronic network 20 can be provided by an online service, an Internet service provider, a local area network service, a wide area network service, a cable television service, a wireless data service, an intranet, or the like.

15 The various data readers coupled to the personal computer 90 include a bar code reader 98, an RF tag reader 100, a PCMCIA card reader 102, and a magnetic stripe reader 104. The bar code reader 98 is utilized to read bar-coded navigation instructions from a network
20 navigation device, such as those illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 4. The RF tag reader 100 is utilized to receive and decode an electromagnetic signal representative of the navigation instructions generated by an RF tag, such as one illustrated in FIG. 6. The PCMCIA card reader 102
25 interfaces with a PCMCIA card, such as one illustrated in FIG. 5, to read navigation instructions stored therein. The magnetic stripe reader 104 reads magnetically-stored navigation instructions stored by a magnetic stripe, such as one illustrated in FIG. 6.

30 It is noted that the bar code reader 98 is illustrative of any optical reading device which can be utilized. Similarly, the PCMCIA card reader 102 is illustrative of any memory card reader which can be utilized, and the magnetic stripe reader 104 is

5 illustrative of any magnetic reading device which can be utilized.

FIG. 9 is a flow chart of an embodiment of a method of linking to a resource in an electronic network. The method can be utilized by the network access apparatus
10 22 in FIG. 1 to automatically link the end user 28 to a resource encoded on the network navigation device 10. Typically, the end user 28 selects a desired resource to visit based upon the first human-viewable image 14 associated therewith on the network navigation device
15 10.

As indicated by block 110, the method includes a step of reading machine-readable data from a network navigation device. The machine-readable data can be read using the data reader 30. The specific type of
20 data reader utilized is selected based upon how the machine-readable data 16 is stored on the network navigation device 10.

As indicated by block 112, a step of decoding the machine-readable data 16 is performed to generate
25 navigation instructions. The navigation instructions tell the network access apparatus 22 how to link to the resource. As described earlier, the navigation instructions can include at least a portion of a URL or at least a portion of an IP address for the resource.
30 If a partial address is received, an additional step of completing the electronic address can be performed. For example, if an IP address is received, the IP address can be prepended by "http://".

It is noted that a URL can includes up to four
35 parts: a protocol, a domain name, a path, and a

5 filename. URL protocols include: "file:" for accessing
a file stored on a local storage medium; "ftp:" for
accessing a file from an FTP (file transfer protocol)
server; "http:" for accessing an HTML (hypertext marking
10 server; "mailto:" for sending an e-mail message; "news:"
for linking to a Usenet newsgroup; "telnet": for opening
a telnet session; and "wais:" for accessing a WAIS
server. Consequently, network navigation devices in
accordance with the present invention can be utilized
15 for automatically initiating any of the above tasks.

Optionally, a step of storing the navigation
instructions is performed as indicated by block 114.
The navigation instructions can be stored as a bookmark
or stored in a favorites list, such as those available
20 in many Web browsers, to provide a shortcut to the
electronic address. Thereafter, a user can link to the
resource by selecting the shortcut rather than having to
re-read the navigation instructions from the network
navigation device..

25 Preferably, a representation of the first human-
viewable image 14 is stored to provide an iconic
representation for the shortcut to the resource. As a
result, the association between the first human-viewable
image 14 and the resource is reinforced. Similarly, a
30 representation of the second human-viewable image 18 can
be stored for display with the iconic representation.
This further reinforces the association between the
second human-viewable image 18 and the service which
provided the link to the resource.

5 To facilitate storing a representation of the
human-viewable images 14 and 18, the machine-readable
data 16 can include machine-readable data representative
of the human-viewable images 14 and 18, which is read in
block 110. Alternatively, the human-viewable images 14
10 and 18 can be optically scanned into the network access
apparatus 22 using a page scanner or the like. As
another alternative, an electronic representation of the
first human-viewable image 14 can be downloaded from the
resource, and an electronic representation of the second
15 human-viewable image 18 can be downloaded from the
service upon linking thereto.

As indicated by block 116, a step of executing a
predetermined network access routine is performed. The
step of executing the predetermined network access
20 routine can include any of: (i) executing a routine to
connect and/or to logon to a service provider (e.g.
executing a dial-up routine or a wireless authentication
routine to connect to a service provider); and (ii)
executing a client routine for subsequent user
25 interaction with the electronic address (e.g. executing
a graphical user interface routine or a Web browsing
routine).

The step of executing the predetermined network
access routine can be executed prior to reading the
30 machine-readable data in block 110. Alternatively, the
predetermined network access routine can be
automatically initiated upon reading the machine-
readable data in block 110. Here, the machine-readable
data 16 can include instructions for directing the
35 initiation of the predetermined network access routine, _

5 and for directing which predetermined network access routine is to be executed.

In particular, the machine-readable data 16 can include instructions for directing the type and the specifics of the connection to be made to the electronic
10 network 20. These instructions can dictate whether a wireline connection or a wireless connection should be made, and/or which wireline connection or which wireless connection should be made. As a result, the instructions on one network navigation device may direct
15 a connection to a first service provider (e.g. America Online) while the instructions on another network navigation device direct a connection to a second service provider (e.g. CompuServe).

Further, the machine-readable data 16 can include
20 instructions for selecting which client routine is to be executed. As a result, the instructions on one network navigation device may direct that a first graphical user interface routine (e.g. Netscape Navigator) be executed, while the instructions on another network navigation
25 device direct a that second graphical user interface routine (e.g. Microsoft Internet Explorer) be executed.

As indicated by block 118, the method includes a step of linking to the resource using the navigation instructions. This step typically includes transmitting
30 the navigation instructions to the electronic network 20 to establish the link to the resource.

As indicated by block 120, the method includes a step of receiving content from a resource once the link is established. The content from the resource can
35 include audible information and/or visual information,

5 such as graphical information and/or textual
information. Examples of the content include, but are
not limited to, any combination of a file from a local
hard drive, a file from a FTP server, an HTML document,
content from a Gopher server, a message from a
10 newsgroup, a transmission from a Telnet session, a
transmission from a WAIS server, an animation file, a
movie file, and an audio file.

As indicated by block 122, the method includes a
step of displaying the content from the resource. As
15 described earlier, the content can include an image
which corresponds to at least a portion of the first
human-viewable image 14 on the network navigation device
10. Additionally, the content can include an image
which corresponds to at least a portion of the second
20 human-viewable image 18.

An article of manufacture can be formed to direct a
network access apparatus to perform the above-described
steps. The article of manufacture can include a
computer-readable storage medium having computer-
25 readable data stored therein which directs the network
access apparatus to perform the above-described steps.
Examples of the computer-readable storage medium
include, but are not limited to, a logic circuit, a
memory, a mass storage medium, an optical disk, a CD-
30 ROM, a magnetic disk, a floppy disk, a hard disk, and a
PCMCIA card.

FIG. 10 is a flow chart of a method of providing a
resource to an end user in an electronic network. The
method can be utilized by the node 24 in FIG. 1 to
35 provide the resource to the end user 28 who utilizes an

26

5 embodiment of a network navigation device 10 in accordance with the present invention.

As indicated by block 130, the method includes a step of receiving a signal associated with machine-readable data read from a network navigation device.

10 Typically, the machine-readable data is read by the end user using the data reader 30 shown in FIG. 1. The data reader 30 communicates a signal representative of the machine-readable data to the network access apparatus 22, which in turn, communicates a signal associated
15 therewith to the node 24.

As indicated by block 132, an optional step of authenticating the network navigation device is performed. The network navigation device 10 is authenticated based upon the signal received in block
20 130. If the network navigation device 10 is successfully authenticated, then flow of the method is directed to block 134. If the network navigation device fails the step of authentication, then flow of the method is directed so as not to perform at least one,
25 and typically all, of the subsequent steps.

As indicated by block 134, a step of identifying a resource based upon the signal is performed. The step of identifying the resource can include identifying an electronic address for the resource encoded in the
30 signal. As described earlier, the electronic address can include at least a portion of a URL or at least a portion of an IP address. Alternatively, the step of identifying the resource can include identifying the resource based upon a code which is encoded in the
35 signal. As described earlier, the code can be utilized _

5 to conceal the electronic address for the resource from the end user.

As indicated by block 136, a step of retrieving the resource is performed. The resource can be retrieved locally from a mass storage device at the node 24, or
10 externally from another location in the electronic network 20, such as from the electronic address 26.

As indicated by block 140, the method optionally includes a step of modifying the content of the resource. Here, the content of the resource can be
15 modified to include at least a portion of the second human-viewable image 18. As an example, the content of the resource can be modified to include a logo of a service being provided by the node 24.

As indicated by block 142, a step of communicating the content to the end user 28 is performed. This step
20 can include communicating an image which corresponds to at least a portion of the first human-viewable image. Optionally, this step can include communicating an image which corresponds to at least a portion of the second
25 human-viewable image.

As indicated by block 144, an optional step of monitoring a usage parameter associated with the network navigation device is performed. The usage parameter can measure the usage in terms of: (i) units of time (e.g.
30 minutes or hours); (ii) monetary units (e.g. dollars); or (iii) a number of uses.

As indicated by block 146, the method optionally includes a step of limiting subsequent usage associated with the network navigation device once the usage
35 parameter attains a predetermined threshold. Here, for _

5 example, subsequent usage can be limited if usage
associated with the network navigation device reaches:
(i) a predetermined time limit; (ii) a predetermined
monetary limit; or (iii) a predetermined number of uses
limit. Subsequent usage can be limited by either: (i)
10 inhibiting or prohibiting all subsequent usage
associated with the network navigation device; or (ii)
allowing limited subsequent usage.

FIG. 11 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a
node, such as node 24, for providing a resource to an
15 end user in an electronic network. The node can be
utilized to perform the steps described in conjunction
with FIG. 10.

The node includes a server 150 which receives a
signal associated with machine-readable data 16 read
20 from a network navigation device 10. The server 150
receives the signal either from the electronic network
20 or from another communication link.

Based upon the signal, the server 150 is operative
to authenticate the network navigation device 10 using a
25 database 152. The database 152 includes a plurality of
records corresponding to a plurality of network
navigation devices. Each record includes a code which
identifies a respective one of the network navigation
devices. The server authenticates the network
30 navigation device based upon a code encoded in the
received signal. For example, authentication can occur
if the code in the signal matches a code in the database
152.

Each record can additionally include a resource
35 location, a usage limit, and a usage parameter. The

5 resource location identifies a location of the resource associated with the network navigation device 10. As illustrated, the resource location can comprise an electronic address, a URL, an IP address, a /path/filename portion of a URL, or a name of a resource
10 on the server. Alternatively, the resource location can indicate that no resource is specifically associated with the code.

The usage limit specifies a threshold of usage at which subsequent usage is limited. As illustrated, the
15 usage limit can be gauged in terms of a number of uses, a time duration of usage, or a monetary measure. Alternatively, the usage limit can indicate that an unlimited use of the network navigation device is permitted.

20 The usage parameter indicates an amount of usage associated with the network navigation device. As illustrated, the usage parameter can be gauged in terms of a number of uses, a time duration of usage, or a monetary measure.

25 Upon authenticating the network navigation device 10, the server 150 identifies the resource to be provided to the end user 28 using the resource location field in the database 152. The server 150 retrieves the resource either from the electronic network 20 or
30 locally from a plurality of resources 154. The plurality of resources 154 can include resources available elsewhere in the electronic network 20. Here, the server 150 with the plurality of resources 154 provides a mirror server. In addition, the plurality of

5 resources 154 can include resources not available elsewhere in the electronic network 20.

The plurality of resources 154 can be selected to have content suited for a prespecified audience. For example, a subset of the plurality of resources 154 can specifically exclude material which is unsuitable for
10 minors. Consequently, a network navigation device can be produced having limited access only to those resources in the plurality of resources 154 which are suitable for its predetermined audience.

15 The server 150 can modify the content of the resource to include a logo or the like which identifies a service provided thereby. Thereafter, the server 150 communicates the content of the resource to the end user 28.

20 As an alternative to retrieving and communicating the content of the resource, it is noted that the server 150 can simply initiate a hyperlink to connect the end user 28 to the resource.

The server 150 monitors a usage associated with the
25 network navigation device 10 and accordingly updates the usage parameter in the database 152. Once the usage parameter attains the usage limit, the server 150 can limit subsequent usage.

It is noted that the database 152 can also record
30 an amount of usage for each resource. An accounting report can be generated therewith to summarize the utilization of each resource provided by the node.

An article of manufacture can be formed to direct a node 24 to perform steps for providing a resource to an
35 end user 28. The article of manufacture can include a _

5 computer-readable storage medium having computer-readable data stored therein which directs the network access apparatus 22 to perform the steps described herein.

10 FIG. 12 is an illustration of a sixth embodiment of a network navigation device in accordance with the present invention. The network navigation device includes a thin substrate 160 preferably formed of paper, cardboard, or plastic. The substrate 160 supports any combination of a service provider image 15 162, a browser routine image 164, a linker service image 166, a resource image 168, and machine-readable data 170. The machine-readable data 170 directs a network access apparatus to initiate a browser routine indicated by the browser routine image 164 to dial a service 20 provider indicated by the service provider image 162. Thereafter, the machine-readable data 170 directs a linker service indicated by the linker service image 166 to retrieve a resource indicated by the resource image 168.

25 The substrate 160 further supports machine-readable data 172 for linking to other resources indicated by resource images 174. Additionally, the substrate 160 can support supplementary information 176 which describe the resources indicated by resource images 168 and 174. 30 Further, the substrate 160 can provide space for printing a summary of the navigation session 178 using the hard copy device 38 in FIG. 1.

FIG. 13 is an illustration of the sixth embodiment in a folded state. In the folded state, only a subset 35 of the above-described images, data, and information are

5 externally accessible. Here, for example, only the service provider image 162, the browser routine image 164, the linker service image 168, and the machine-readable data 170 are externally accessible when the substrate 160 is folded.

10 Thus, there has been described herein several embodiments including preferred embodiments of methods and systems for providing a resource associated with a network navigation device.

Because the various embodiments of the present
15 invention utilize a device having a human-viewable image which is intuitively associated with a resource at an electronic address and machine-readable data for linking to the electronic address, they provide a significant improvement in that the addressing format and the
20 address itself may become transparent to the end user. Consequently, the problem of address complexity is addressed by using embodiments of the network navigation device. Further, the criticality of reserving desired domain names is reduced.

25 The intuitive association between the human-viewable image and the electronic address can be reinforced by including at least a portion of the human-viewable image within the content provided by the electronic address. Additionally, the device utilized
30 in various embodiments of the present invention can include a second human-viewable image associated with a service which provides the resource to the end user. The service can augment the content of the resource to include at least a portion of the second human-viewable
35 image to reinforce an association with the device.

5 Additionally, the various embodiments of the present invention as herein-described monitor a usage parameter associated with the network navigation device. Consequently, embodiments of the network navigation device can be utilized for prepaid, limited-use access
10 of resources on an electronic network.

 Further, the various embodiments of the present invention as herein-described automatically establish a connection to an electronic network and automatically execute a client routine upon reading the machine-
15 readable data from the network navigation device. As a result, the process of initiating the connection (e.g. dialing a service provider and logging on) and executing the client routine (e.g. the Web browser) is also transparent to the user.

20 Still further, the various embodiments of the present invention as herein-described provide network navigation devices which can be inexpensively produced for wide distribution, are easy to handle for selecting electronic addresses of interest, can be collected and
25 traded like trading cards, and can be disposed or discarded after use.

 It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the disclosed invention may be modified in numerous ways and may assume many embodiments other than the
30 preferred form specifically set out and described above.

 Accordingly, it is intended by the appended claims to cover all modifications of the invention which fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

 What is claimed is:

5

Claims

1. A method of providing a resource in an electronic network, the method comprising the steps of:
receiving a signal associated with machine-readable
10 data read from a network navigation device, the network navigation device having a first human-viewable image associated with the resource;
identifying the resource based upon the signal; and
communicating content of the resource.

15

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of communicating the content of the resource includes displaying an image which corresponds to at least a portion of the first human-viewable image.

20

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the network navigation device has a second human-viewable image, the method further comprising the step of communicating, to an end user, an image which corresponds to at least a
25 portion of the second human-viewable image.

4. The method of claim 3 further comprising the step of modifying the content of the resource to include the second human-viewable image.

30

5. The method of claim 1 further comprising at least one of the steps of authenticating the network navigation device based upon the signal, monitoring a usage parameter associated with the network navigation
35 device, and limiting subsequent usage associated with

35

5 the network navigation device once the usage parameter
attains a predetermined threshold.

6. A system for communicating content of a
resource in an electronic network, the system
10 comprising:

a node which receives a signal associated with
machine-readable data read from a network navigation
device having a first human-viewable image associated
with the resource, the node operative to identify the
15 resource based upon the signal and to communicate
content of the resource.

7. The system of claim 6, wherein the node
includes a server that retrieves the resource from an
20 electronic address in the electronic network.

8. The system of claim 7 wherein the network
navigation device includes a second human-viewable
image, and wherein the server modifies the content of
25 the resource to include at least a portion of the second
human-viewable image.

9. The system of claim 7 further comprising a
database having a plurality of records corresponding to
30 a plurality of network navigation devices, wherein the
server is operative to authenticate the network
navigation device using the database.

10. An article of manufacture comprising:
35 a computer-readable storage medium; and

5 computer-readable data stored on the computer-
readable storage medium, the computer-readable data
operative to direct steps of receiving a signal
associated with machine-readable data read from a image
associated with a resource, identifying the resource
10 based upon the signal, and communicating content of the
resource.

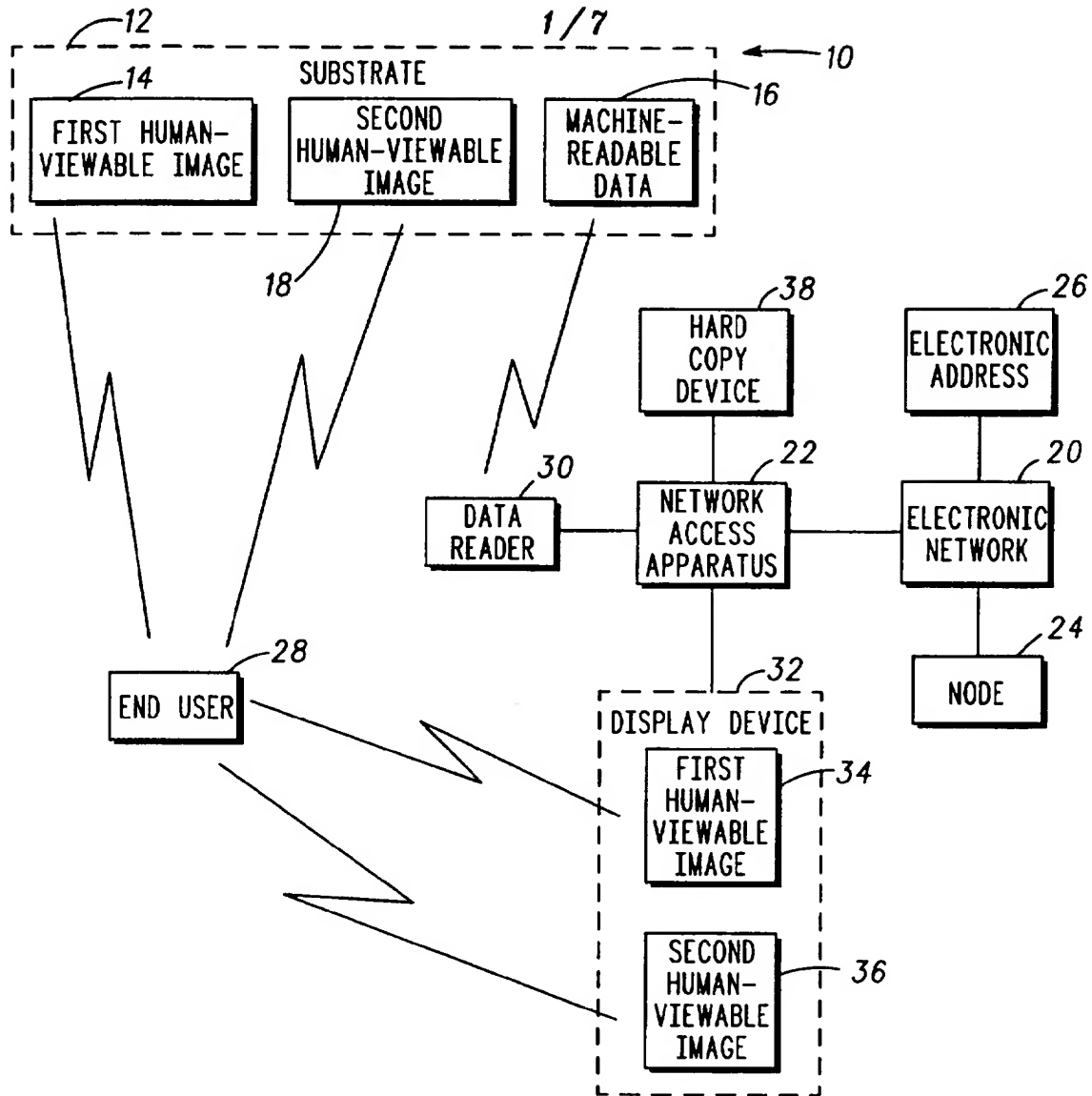


FIG. 1

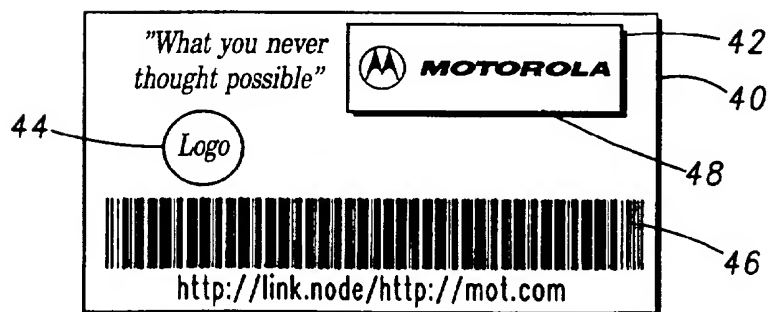


FIG. 2

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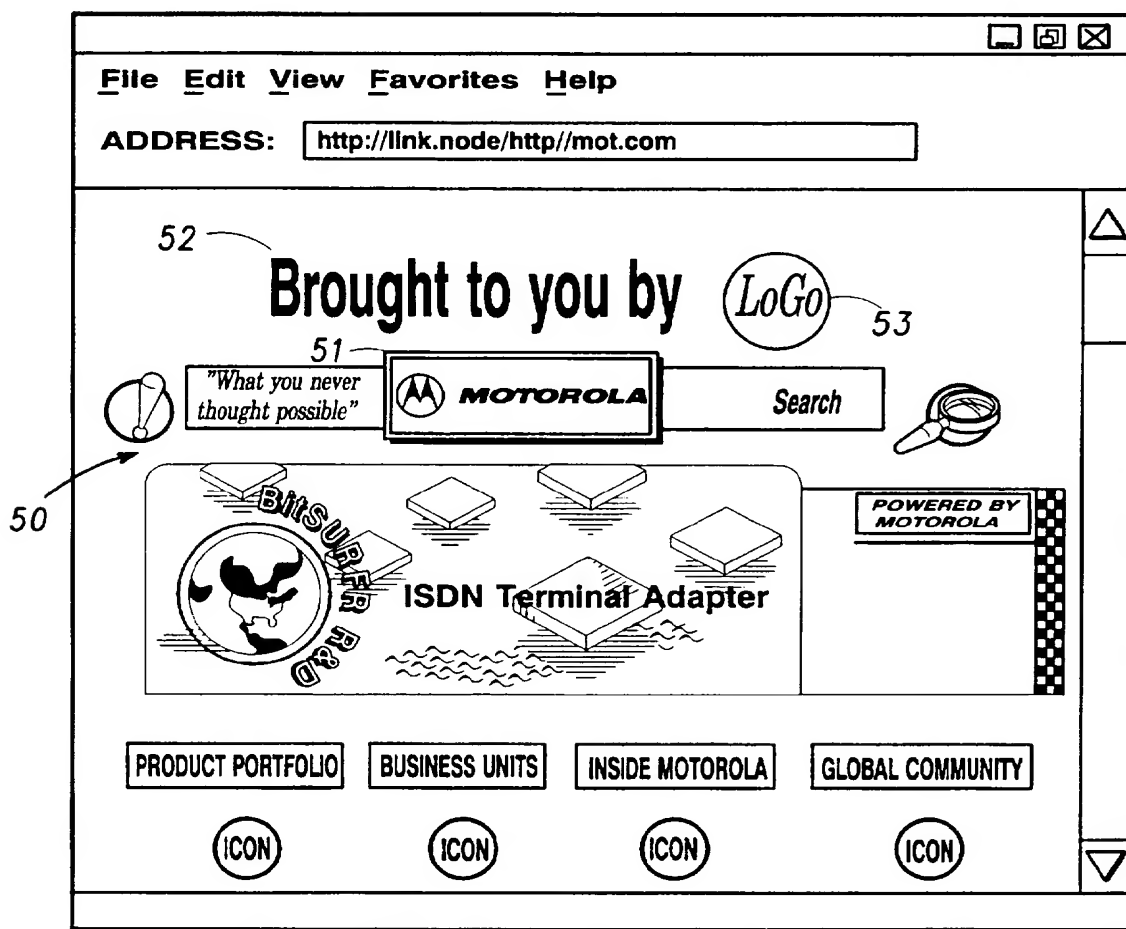


FIG.3

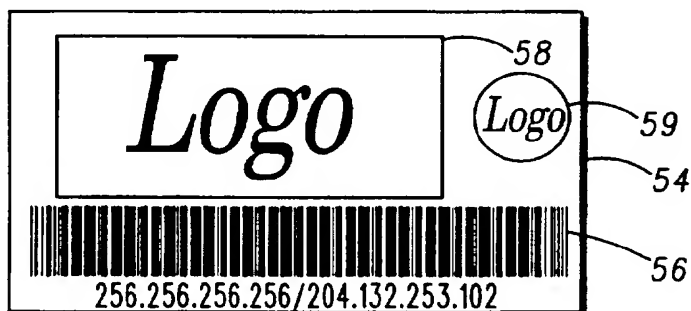


FIG.4

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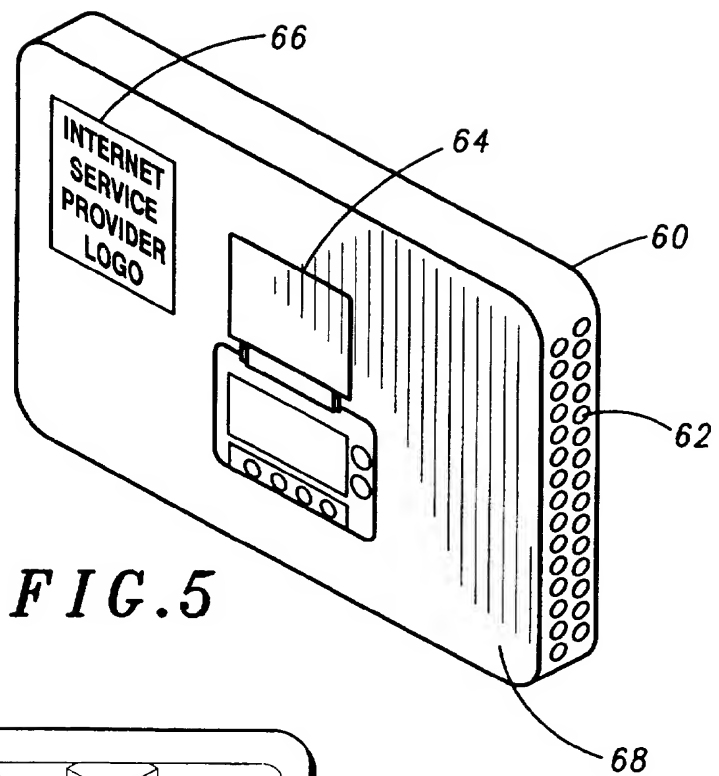


FIG. 5

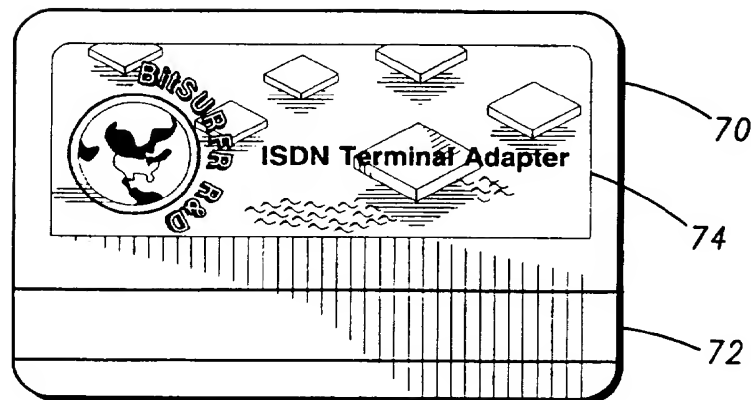


FIG. 6

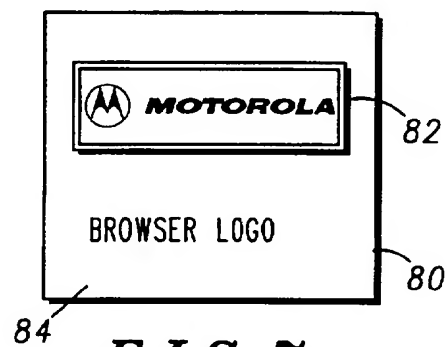
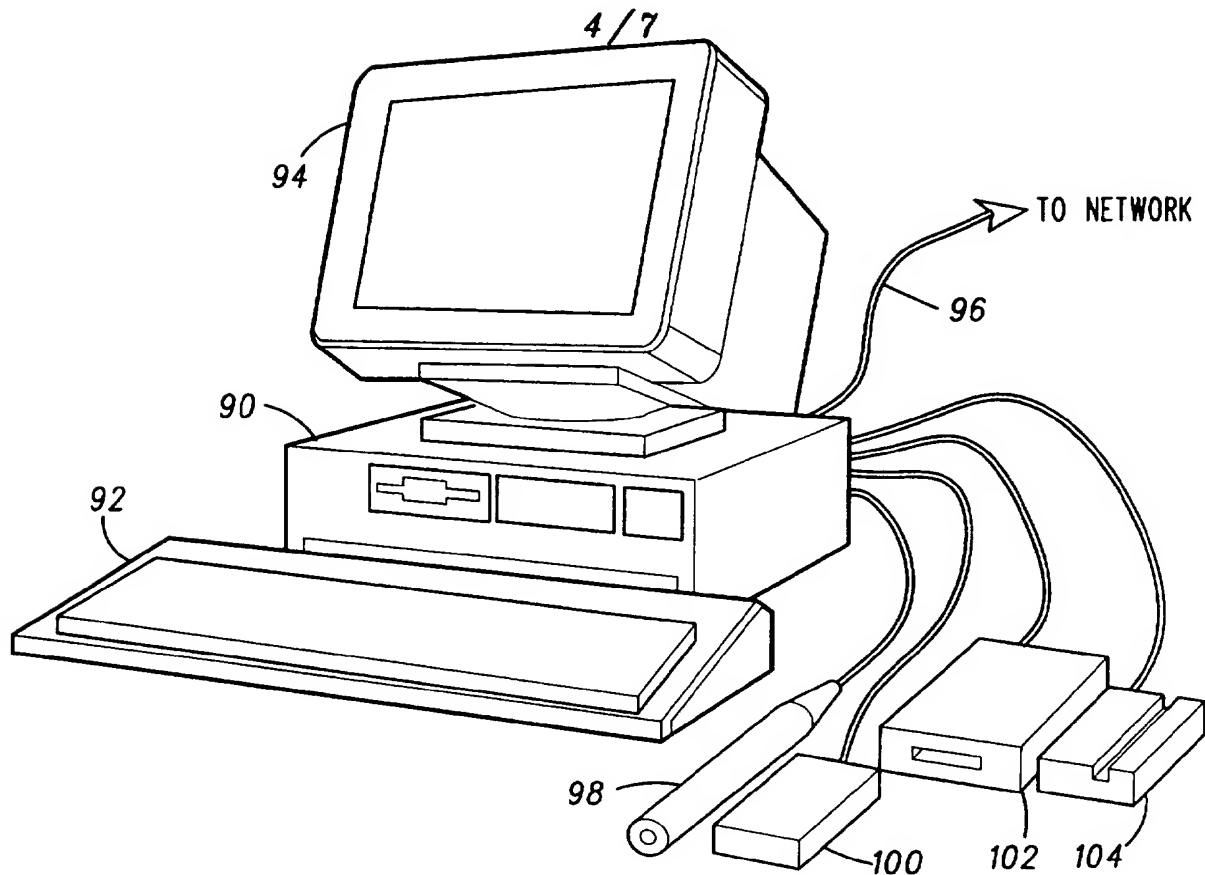
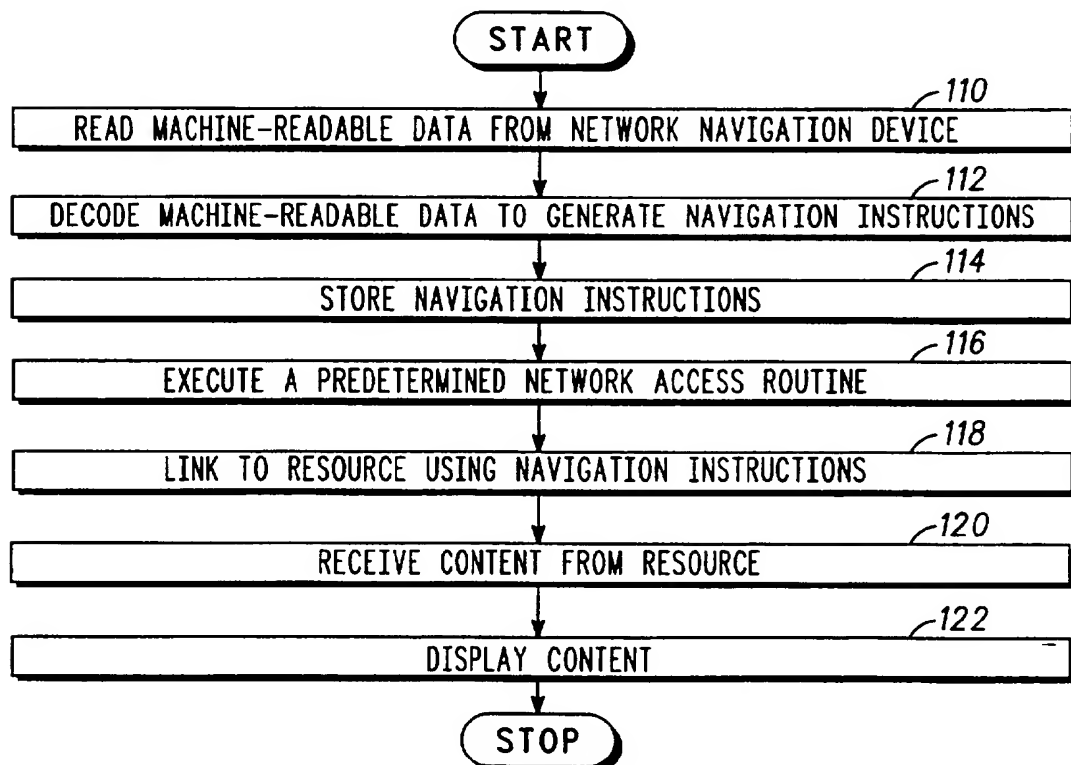
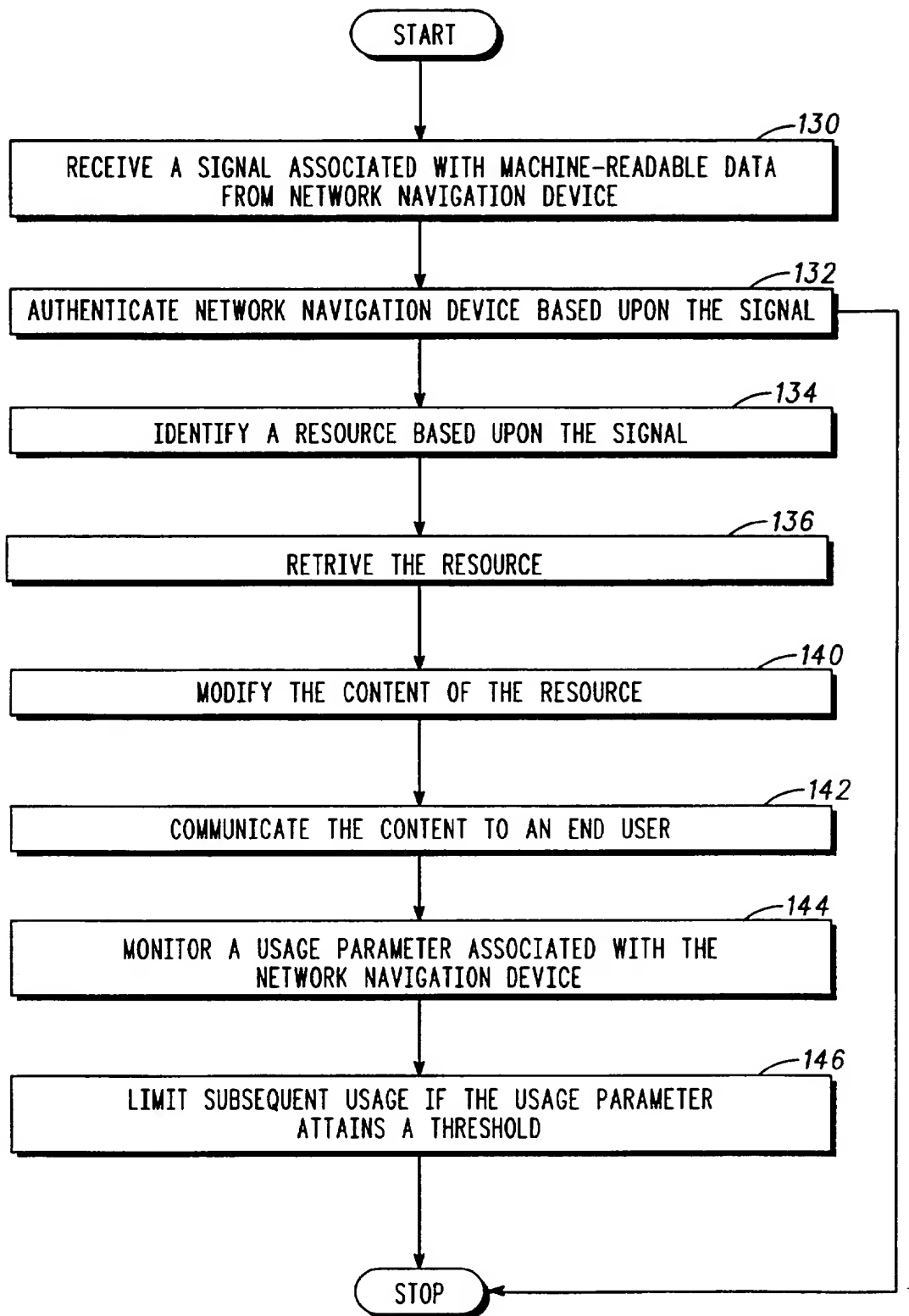


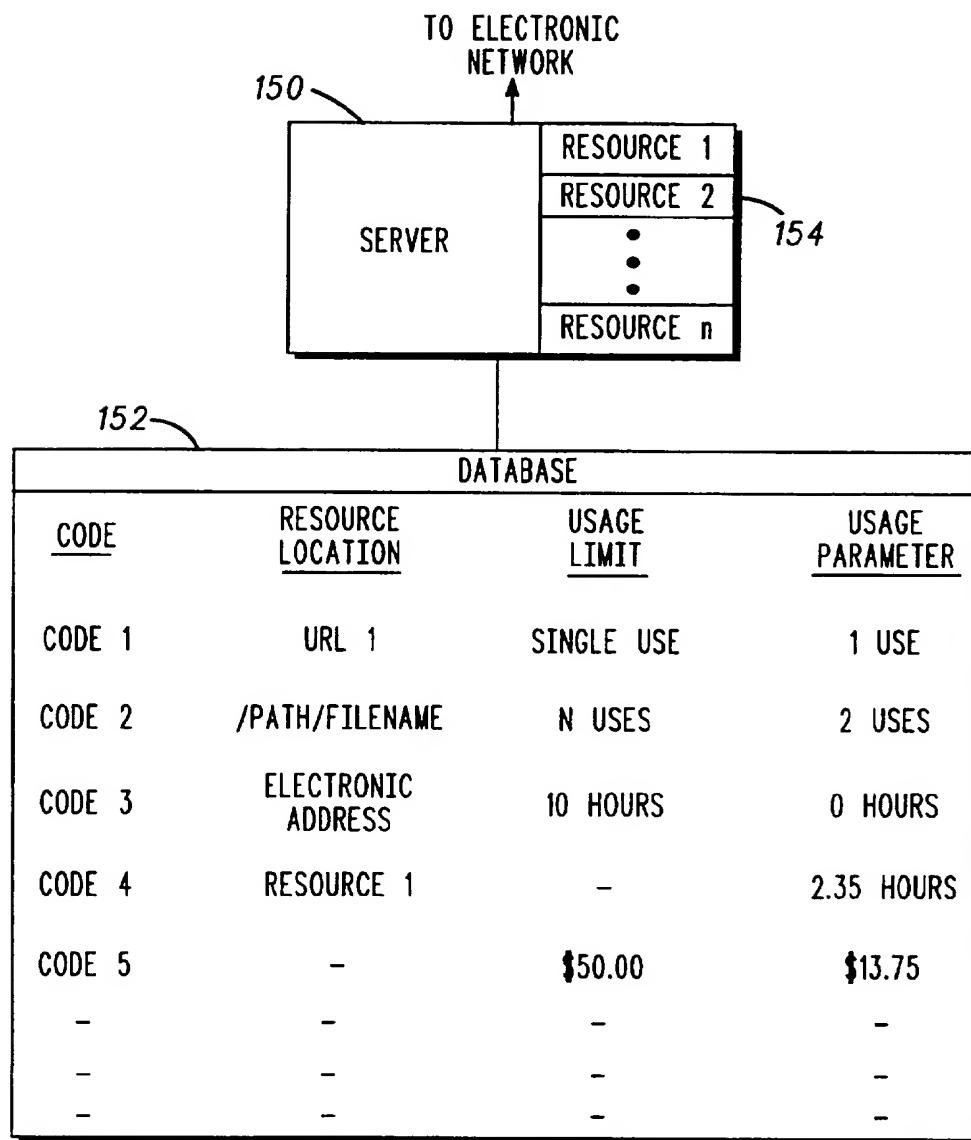
FIG. 7

**FIG. 8****FIG. 9**

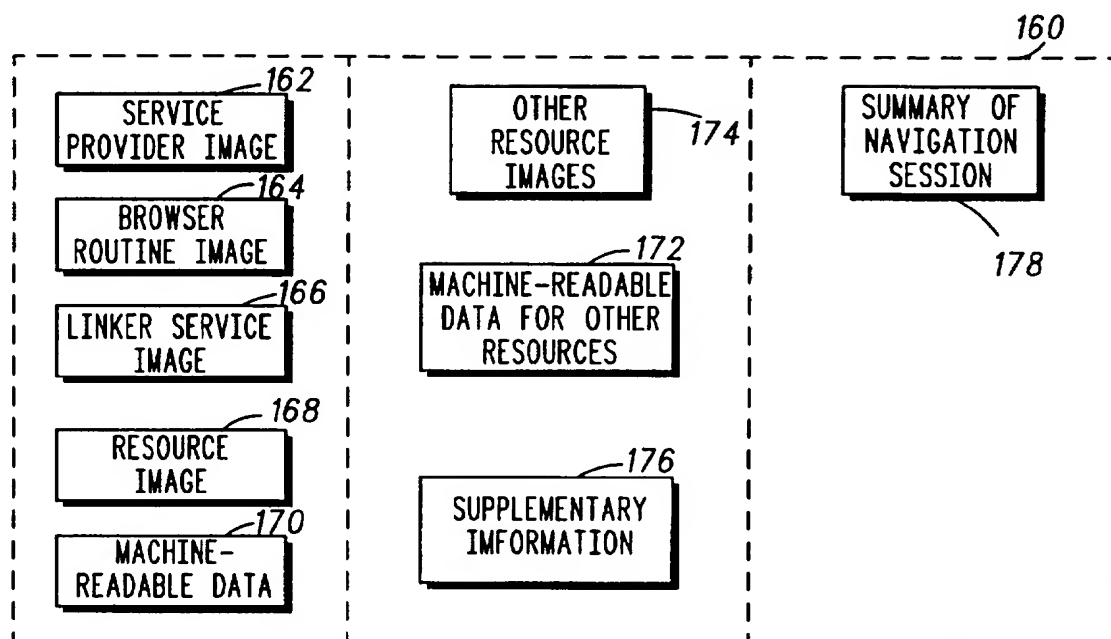
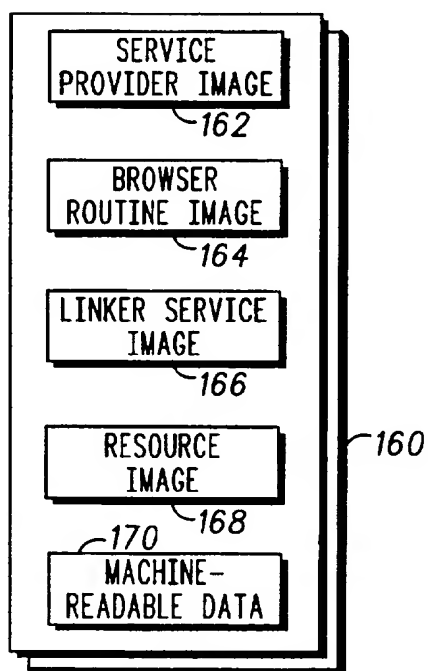
5 / 7

*FIG.10*

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**FIG.11**

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*FIG. 12**FIG. 13*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US97/16874

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :G06F 15/00; H04N 7/173

US CL :Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : Please See Extra Sheet.

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
none

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS: USPAT, JPOAB, EPO files

search terms: internet, web, networks, bar codes browsing

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	US 5,640,193A (WELLNER) 17 JUNE 1997, abstract, col. 3, lines 1-13, col. 4, lines 56-64, figures 1, 2	1-10



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
B earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 DECEMBER 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

06 MAR 1998

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL :

345/326, 327, 329, 334, 335, 339, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 354, 356, 357; 348/7

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched

Classification System: U.S.

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